



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington, D.C. 20231
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/458,896	12/10/1999	MICHAEL C. BERTRAM	533/038	9421

26291 7590 05/22/2002

MOSER, PATTERSON & SHERIDAN L.L.P.
595 SHREWSBURY AVE
FIRST FLOOR
SHREWSBURY, NJ 07702

EXAMINER

MOLINARI, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2665

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/458,896

Applicant(s)

BERTRAM ET AL.

Examiner

Michael J Molinari

Art Unit

2665

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 16 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 10 December 1999 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the interactive information distribution system 100 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

The drawing is objected to because claim 1 discloses an information distribution system and the description of the invention discloses an interactive information distribution system as being labeled 100, but no label 100 appears in the drawings.

Specification

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the first sentence refers to “encoding asset data.” This appears to be a typographical error and the sentence should refer to “encoded asset data.” Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

3. Claim 16 objected to because of the following informalities: The claim contains a typographical error. It reads “...method of claim 1...” but should read “...method of claim 10...” Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. There is no antecedent basis in claim 7 for "... said second transport packetizer..." (See line 1). The second transport packetizer is disclosed in claim 2, but claim 7 is not dependent on claim 2.

6. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is unclear what is meant by "...to adapt a number of NULL packets..."

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In lines 1 and 2 it is unclear what is meant by "...wherein said asset packets have been processed..."

8. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 17 repeats information from claim 10, upon which it is dependent,

specifically "...replacing at least some of said NULL packets with said asset packets..." in line 5.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

10. Claims 1-4, 6-8, and 10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Omoto et al. Japanese Publication No. 11-163817. Referring to claims 1 and 10, Omoto et al. disclose an information distribution system comprising a NULL packet inserter (Null Gen, Drawing 1) that inserts NULL packets within a transport stream including content packets (TS(C), Drawing 4). Omoto et al. further disclose a transport processor (MUX, Drawing 5) that replaces some of the NULL packets with packets from an asset stream (TS(C), Drawing 6). Note that these devices can be used together according to the cascading method disclosed by Omoto et al. in Drawing 10.

11. Referring to claims 2 and 11, Omoto et al. disclose two transport packetizers (compression coding means and redundant code occurrence means) that packetize the two transport streams (see Detailed Description, section 0008, 1 & 2).

12. Referring to claims 3-4, Omoto et al. disclose a storage means (retardation machine) that is that is coupled to the transport processor (MUX) (see Detailed Description, section 0026, first sentence).

13. Referring to claims 6 and 13, Omoto et al. disclose a bandwidth reservation signal (CTL, see Detailed Description, section 0015, second sentence), which adapts the number of NULL packets that are multiplexed with the transport stream containing content packets.
14. Referring to claims 7 and 14, the mapping data that indicates the location of NULL packets is contained within the NULL packets themselves and is used by the null packet detector as disclosed by Omoto et al. (see Detailed Description, section 0027) to determine the location of NULL packets within the transport stream.
15. Referring to claims 8 and 16, Omoto et al. disclose a means of “setting the data rate of the transport stream” (see Detailed Description, section 0020), which effectively sets a utilization level of the NULL packets.
16. Referring to claim 12, Omoto et al. disclose a method of multiplexing a plurality of transport streams into one transport stream (see Detailed Description, sections 0083-0084 and also see Drawing 10), creating a transport stream that contains a plurality of sub-streams.
17. Referring to claim 15, Omoto et al. disclose just such a set of steps (see Detailed Description, sections 0030 through 0035).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

19. Claims 5 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Omoto et al. in view of LaJoi et al.

20. Omoto et al. disclose an apparatus as disclosed in claims 1 and 4. Omoto et al. differ from the claims 5 and 17 in that they fail to disclose a session controller for interacting with a subscriber to receive a content request and that causes both transport streams to be provided to the transport processor. However, using session controllers to receive requests from subscribers and to initiate the transmission of transport streams to be delivered to said subscribers is well known in the art. For example, LaJoi et al. disclose such a session controller (interactive cable gateway, Figure 1), which has the advantage of interacting with subscribers to enable them to select and receive the content they wish to receive. One skilled in the art would have recognized the advantage of enabling subscribers to select and receive the content they wish to receive as taught by LaJoi et al. and would have known to apply it to the apparatus disclosed by Omoto et al. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the session controller as taught by LaJoi et al. into the invention of Omoto et al. to achieve the advantage of enabling subscribers to select and receive the content they wish to receive.

21. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Omoto et al. Omoto et al. disclose a transport processor (MUX) that is responsive to an asset count signal (CTL) to replace NULL packets with asset packets. Omoto et al. differ from claim 9 in that they disclose replacing a plurality of NULL packets with the same number asset packets, whereas claim 9 discloses replacing a plurality of NULL packets with each asset packet. However, it is generally considered to be within the ordinary skill in the art to adjust, vary, select or optimize

Art Unit: 2665

the numerical parameters or values of any system absent a showing of criticality in a particular recited value. The burden of showing criticality is on Appellant. In re Mason, 87 F.2d 370, 32 USPQ 242 (CCPA 1937); Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. v. U.S., 320 U.S. 1, 57 USPQ 471 (1943); In re Schneider, 148 F.2d 108, 65 USPQ 129 (CCPA 1945); In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955); In re Saether, 492 F.2d 849, 181 USPQ 36 (CCPA 1974); In re Antonie, 559 F.2d 618, 195 USPQ 6 (CCPA 1977); In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). Therefore it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to vary the size of the NULL packets with respect to the asset packets.

Conclusion

22. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 5,650,825 to Naimpally et al. teach a method of replacing NULL packets with data packets.

U.S. Patent No. 5,570,361 to Norizuki et al. teach a method of inserting traffic management information into ATM idle cells.

U.S. Patent No. 5,862,140 to Shen et al. teach a method of multiplexing multiple program streams into a single data stream.

U.S. Patent No. 5,648,960 to Sakazaki et al. teach a method of extracting packets of a selected data stream from a data stream containing different types of data streams which have been multiplexed together using TDM.

U.S. Patent No. 5,793,980 to Glaser et al. teach a method of interacting with a subscriber to request desired data streams.


23. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J Molinari whose telephone number is (703) 305-5742.

The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday 8am-4:30pm.

24. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (703) 308-6602. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9315 for After Final communications.

25. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

MJM
mjm
May 17, 2002



HUY D. VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600